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KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS UNABLE TO NOMINATE A GOVERNOR.

Balloting Continued Until Last Midnight, Without Material Change in Strength of the Candidates,

STONE SLIGHTLY IN THE LEAD

HAD 376 VOTES ON ELEVENTH BAL-LOT, GOEBEL 365 AND HARDIN 346.

Latter Withdrew His Name Early in the Day, but His Friends Continued to Support Him,

FEATURES OF THE PLATFORM

CHICAGO PLATFORM AND WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN INDORSED.

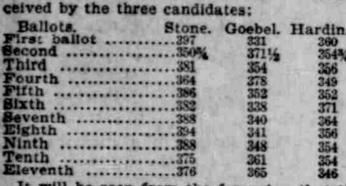
Trusts and the Tariff Denounced-Nearly All the Contests Among Delegates Decided Against Hardin.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 24.-After a week of excitement the Democratic state convention passed to-day into a tiresome deadlock. An adjournment was had tonight until 9 o'clock Monday morning, no nominations having been made. Business moved rapidly for a few hours this morning. The report of the credentials committee deciding favorably to the Stone-Goebel delegates was adopted, the temporary organization was made permanent and a platform was adopted which reaffirms the Chicago platform, declares for Bryan and free silver for 1900, denounces trusts, arraigns the Republican national and state administrations and urges the election of J. C. S. Blackburn to fill the next vacancy in the United States Senate.

Then came the battle over nominations,

but before it began Gen. P. Wat Hardin, the first leader of the party in this State under the silver banner, withdrew his name as a candidate for the nomination for Governor. This speech, which was delivered under rather affecting circumstances, did more to strengthen his following in the convention than all his political workers have been able to accomplish since the delegates assembled. This was shown on the first ballot, when, after William Goebel had to his credit within less than a score of enough votes to give him the nomination. there was a spontaneous outburst of Hardin enthusiasm, which lasted for half an hour, and came very nearly developing into a stampede. As it was, Hardin, who had received only a little more than 100 votes on the first call, had upward of 300 when, after a recapitulation, the vote was announced. This strength he retained during the early evening, increasing it on the sixth ballot to 371, or within eleven votes of Stone. There was a decided drift in favor of Goebel early in the voting, but it was checked by the Stone people throwing enough strength to Hardin to even matters up. This was significant in showing the inner workings of the Stone-Goebel combination and the evident purpose of the Stone men to prevent Goebel getting the long end of the bargain, at least until Stone had had a fair test of his strength. Succeeding ballots up to the eleventh showed scarcely any change.

THE ELEVEN BALLOTS. The following table shows the votes re-



It will be seen from the foregoing is anybody's race, and at present there is no sign of a break in the deadlock.

When Chairman Redwine rapped for order this morning the report of the credentials committee was presented and read. The committee disposed of contests in thirtytwo counties, involving about 357 seats. These were all decided in favor of Stone. or Goebel delegates, except in three cases-Calleway county and the Forty-fifth legislative district of Louisville, where Hardin delegates were seated, and Nicholas county, where the delegation was divided between contestant and contestee. A minority re port was presented by the Hardin people. SPEAKERS CRIED DOWN.

Twenty minutes was allowed each sid for debate on the reports. Many protests were made by representatives of unseated delegates and the family quarrels of county organizations were aired at such length that in several cases the convention took the matter in hand and cried down several ob streperous delegates with grievances. An interesting colloquy arose between Congressman Berry, of the Sixth district, and Judge James P. Tarvin, of Covington, over the contest in Campbell and Kenton counties, where the Hardin delegates were unseated in favor of those favoring Goebel. Berry championed the cause of the Hardin men and Judge Tarvin vigorously attacked his Democracy, accusing him of being unfaithful to Bryan and silver. Congressman Berry paid his respects to Judge Tarvin as "an imaginary candidate for Vice President on the Democratic ticket."

Finally a call of the roll was reached, the question being the adoption of the minority report of the committee on credentials. The vote resulted: Yeas, 328; noes, 441. The majority report of the convention was then unanimously adopted. Both sides cheered together-the first ray of harmony that shone on the convention after a week of wrangling and bitterness, which several times threatened to result in a split.

The applause had barely subsided when Gen. P. Wat Hardin emerged from the crowd on the stage and started another demonstration. The time had come, said, when an expression from him was necessary to the united party. With a few cordial words of thanks to his followers he announced his withdrawal from the race for Governor and appealed earnestly for the undivided support of the party in behalf of the nominee. He was glad to waive all personal consideration and do what he could to allay the bitterness that had been aroused during the last few days. He urged conciliation and harmony in the interest of

The committee or organization then reported. It recommended the continuation of

the temporary organization with Judge

Redwine as chairman, and was unanimously adopted.

THE PLATFORM. The report of the committee on resolutions was then read by Hon. John S. Rhea, the platform having been written by Judge

J. P. Tarvin, of Covington. It contained the following: "The Democrats of Kentucky in convention assembled reaffirm without the slightest qualification the principles and policies

declared in the Democratic national plat-form adopted at Chicago in 1896. "Our faith in bimetallism is vindicated by events. The necessity for the restoration of the double standard was acknowledged by the President and Congress in 1897 when a commission was sent to Europe to entreat other nations to aid in establishing bi-metallism, and the failure of the commission to secure European co-operation con-firms the friends of free coinage in their belief that relief can only come by the in-dependent action of the United States. The present legal ratio of 16 to 1 is the only ratio at which bimetallism can be restored, and opposition to it is confined to those who oppose bimetallism at any ratio and to those who misapprehend or ignore the rea-sons which led three national conventions

to adopt it.
"We denounce the present Republican national administration for its reckless extravagance in the conduct of public affairs; for its cruel and inhuman neglect in its treatment of our soldiers and sailors during the late Spanish war; for its complete subordination to the interest of organized wealth; for its protection and encouragement of trusts and combinations, and especially for its appointment and retention in office of an attorney general devoted to the interests of trusts and combinations. "We call attention to the incompetency of the present Republican administration in Kentucky; to the abuses and scandals in the management of penitentiaries and asy-lums while under Republican control, and we commend the wisdom of the last General Assembly of Kentucky in the enact-ment of laws which secure the wise and economical administration of the penitentiaries and other public institutions of the State under Democratic control; to the increase in the rate of taxation; to the vetoing of all Democratic legislation favorable to the interests of the people and hostile to the oppressions and extortions of organized wealth.

"We believe the trust is the result, in large measure, of the policies adopted and pursued by the Republican party, chief among which are the demonetization of silver, by which the volume of currency has been kept below the demands of business and the enactment and enforcement of vicious, unwise and unpatriotic legislation as the McKinley and Dingley bills, whereby there is a discrimination in favor of corporate wealth and against individual enter prise. We favor the destruction of the result as well as the removal of the causes. The re-establishment of independent bimetallism 16 to 1 and the repeal of all protective tariff laws would do more to cripple and destroy the organization and operation of

the trusts than any other laws. believe the law in Kentucky, known as the anti-trust law, should be so amended as to make unlawful any agreement, combination or arrangement by corporations of out of any business, the prices charged should thereby be fixed, controlled or regulated. And we believe that said law should be further so amended as to provide that all contracts made by any combination, contracts made by any generally known as a trust, in any kind of shall be void and not enforceable as to such trust or combination, and especially demand that all trust-coned articles be placed on the free list. "We hereby express our continued confi-dence in William J. Bryan and favor his mination for the presidency of the United States by the Democratic national conven-"We recommend to the Democracy of Kentucky J. C. S. Blackburn as the suc-cessor of William Lindsay in the United

ndorse the war carried to success and we appreciate and honor the courage and heroism of our soldiers and sailors therein engaged. But we decelare the conduct of the present national administration as to the Philippines to be repugnant to every line of the bill of rights, the Constiand the Declaration of

In the matter of state affairs the platndorses the election law passed by the last Legislature, known as the "Goebel transportation companies," both of ch were passed over Governor Bradveto. The law to insure competition

in the sale of schoolbooks is also indorsed The reading of the platform provoked a great deal of enthusiasm, particularly the references to Bryan and Blackburn. The resolutions were then adopted as reported.

THE GOVERNORSHIP. Next came the nominations for Governor. Hon. John S. Rhea placing the name of Capt. W. J. Stone before the convention. Congressman C. K. Wheeler seconded the nomination.

Judge Tarvin, of Covington, nominated William Goebel. There were several seconds, but the crowd was too tired for speech-making and cut these efforts short. Significant as showing the drift of the Hardin vote, released by the withdrawal of the veteran silver leader, were seconding speeches by Judge Hargis, of Louisville. and C. J. Bronston, Hardin managers, in the interest of Goebel. A vote was ordered and the roll call proceeded with considerable

The Hardin strength for the most part went to Goebel and when the roll call was completed Goepel had within thirty votes of the necessary 547 to nominate. Washington county changed its eight to him and Hart followed with ten, when Davies took her twenty-four from Goebel and gave them to Stone. Then there were changes to Hardin. who had received about 120 and this started what seemed likely to result in a stampede The convention was in disorder for nearly an hour and changes were made so fast that they could not be recorded by the secretary. Finally there was a recapitulation which made the net result, Stone, 397; Hardin, 360; Goebel, 331. Under an agreement between the candidates the convention then took a recess until 6 o'clock.

The convention got to work promptly in the evening and the voting proceeded mo notonously for four hours. There was no material change in the standing of any candidates. At 10 o'clock a motion to adjourn was defeated by a deafening viva voce vote. It was then moved that at midnight the convention stand adjourned until Monday morning, but this proposition met a similar fate. The delegates were getting decidedly tired, but they held on tenaciously. Between roll calls they amused themselves with scraps of song and playing pranks upon one another. Any suggestion of a recess or adjournment brought forth a storm of "Noes" that fairly shook the building and things began to look as though it was determined to hold an all-night session. After the eleventh ballot had been taken however. a resolution was offered by the Goebel people providing that after the next ballot the name of the candidate having the lowest number of votes be dropped. He was supported by the Goebel delegates and opposed by the combined strength of Hardin and Stone. The resolution was defeated by vote of 377 to 715. The convention then adjourned until Monday morning.

FIGHT BETWEEN INDIANS. issionaries Caused Trouble by Im-

itating Salvationists.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 24.-Three rival factions of Indian community at Port Essington had a bloody fight last Saturday. The steamer Princess Louise brought the news here and many of the Indians who took part in the fight came with her. It appears a few weeks ago the Indians encamped at Essington went on a strike in the salmon fishing business. A corps of the Salvation Army arrived shortly afterward and commenced to hold revival services These were very popular for some time, and the Methodist and Church of England missionaries then decided they would imitate the example of the Salvationists, so that soon they had the camp about equally divided among them. This condition of affairs resulted in a serious riot on Saturday in which many Indians were injured, but no

DREYFUS MAY BE LANDED AT BREST SUNDAY EVENING.

No Truth in the Report that He Had Arrived at Rennes Yesterday and Wes Taken to Prison.

CRUISER SFAX NOT SIGHTED

DID NOT PASS THE ISLAND OF MA-DEIRA UNTIL FRIDAY.

Meeting of Socialists, Anarchists and Dreyfusites at Which Plans Were Formed for Future Action.

IF THE ANTI-REVISIONISTS MAKE A DEMONSTRATION.

Friends of the Prisoner Say They Intend to "Defend the Cause of Liberty and Justice."

BREST, France, June 24.-Captain Dreyfus will not arrive here until Sunday evening at the earliest. This was the latest news that was circulated in Brest on the receipt of the announcement that the cruiser Sfax had passed Madeira yesterday. The population of the city continues to maintain the calmest mood imaginable.

Red posters displayed at various points heralded a meeting of Dreyfusites to-night in the Halle de Venise, the biggest dancing hall in Brest, situated in the vicinity of the arsenal. The demonstration was organized by Socialists and was attended by 1,200 persons, the audience consisting mainly of Socialists and Anarchists, together with a few detectives. The speakers, among whom were most of the Socialist leaders, addressed the audience from a balcony. They attacked militarism and reactions. The audience enthusiastically cheered all references to Dreyfus, Zola and Picquart. A couple of individuals, who tamely cried "Abas Juifs!" were promptly hustled out, but otherwise the meeting was perfectly calm and the squads of police, who were stationed in the adjacent streets, had absolutely nothing to do. The speakers called on their hearers to assemble upon the arrival of Dreyfus, in order to defend liberty and justice. The audience dispersed with cries of "Vive Social revolution!" "Vive Zola!" and "Vive Picquart!" Some shouts

of "Vive . Anarchie!" were heard. The representative of the Associated Press saw Mr. Schiron, the leader of the Brest Socialists, who said in the course of versation: "We intend to be present at the landing of Dreyfus, but we do not propose to make any demonstration. We shall be perfectly orderly and quiet unless the reactionaries attempt to make a demonstration against Dreyfus. In that case we shall de-

fend the cause of liberty and justice." That means that if the antirevisionists attempt a demonstration there will be broken heads in Brest when Dreyfus is landed. The military authorities are still reticent

as to the arrangements made, and it is evidently their desire to conceal the arrival of the prisoner of Devil's island until he shall have been safely removed to Rennes, where there is more reason to fear disorders than there is here.

M. Delobeau, who represents Brest in the Senate, said to the Associated Press representative in the course of an interview this evening that he did not expect any trouble upon the arrival of Dreyfus, adding that so far as he can judge the entire population of the town is perfectly calm and unless a few hot headed individuals make trouble, Captain Dreyfus will pass through Brest without any untoward incident.

An Unconfirmed Rumor. LONDON, June 24.-The Evening News his afternoon publishes a dispatch from its correspondent at Rennes, France, which

Dreyfus arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning. A special train with four passengers arrived here and the passengers forthwith entered a closed carriage, surrounded by six gendarmes and drove to the military prison, where the coachman was detained, presumably for fear of leakages. The authorities declined all information and the railway officials are sworn to secrecy." A later dispatch to the Evening News

from Rennes says Mme. Dreyfus and her father arrived there this afternoon. PARIS, June 24.-A dispatch to La Patrie from Brest says the French cruiser Sfax with Dreyfus on board left the vicinity of the island of Madeira this morning, where her commander found orders from Paris awaiting him.

GEN. ROGET REMOVED. Officer Who Was in Charge of Troops

After Loubet's Election. PARIS. June 24.-It has finally been decided to remove General Roget from Paris and appoint him to command a brigade of infantry at Belfort. Roget was in command of the troops that Deroulede and Marcei-Habert, members of the Chamber of Deputies, tried to lead from their barracks to the Elysee Palace during the troubles which followed the election of President Loubet. It was announced June 5 that the Ministry had

decided to transfer the general from Paris

to Orleans. The Cabinet has sent a circular to the prefects saying the new Ministry has been formed to defend the public and that it puts aside all partisan feeling, which example it is pointed out, should be followed by the prefects. The latter are urged to promptly inform the government of all acts affecting respect of established institutions and public order, and to be ready in case of need to act promptly on their own responsibility. The prefects are also warned to let by-gones be by-gones and to perform their duties with the utmost precision.

The minister of war, General the Marquis de Gallifet, has also sent a circular to the generals, as follows: "I have been forced to my great regret, to leave my retreat and assume under the eyes of the country and the government of the republic, the responsibility for the army. I am greatly honored and in nowise frightened, and I beg you not to forget I am responsible also for the chiefs of the army the same as they are responsible to me for all which occurs within their commands. I count, therefore, on you, as you may count on me."

Interview with Gallifet. PARIS, June 25.-The Journal publishes the report of an interview with Marquis De I minutes.

Gallifet, minister of war in the new Cabinet, in which he is quoted as saying that he does not intend to proceed against General Zurlinden, General Bolsdeffre, General Gonse or General Pellieux, and was convinced that none of his colleagues in the Ministry contemplates rigorous measures which would resemble persecution. For himself, his opinions expressed in his letter of April 15 were unchanged; but, as a minister, he would share the responsibility of acts of the Cabinet unless he was forced to separate from it in the event of measures being adopted which he considered in iquitous or dangerous. In his letter to M. Waldeck-Rousseau, accepting the war portfollo, he said he would protect and defend the army, while strictly holding it to its duties, and added: "I know no officer who has been more abused than I have. I have GOVERNMENT PLANS SECRET never indulged in press polemics and think I have a right to impose the same attitude upon my subordinates. I can answer insults with the sword. I must not bring soldiers into personal quarrels, and have taken prudential measures against officers violating discipline; but these will not disgrace them. Regarding the court-martial, I await its findings in order to know whether Dreyfus is innocent or guilty. I have never doubted the innocence of Picquart." In concluding the interview, the war min-

ister dictated the following: "I give my word of honor that none of the ministers thinks of influencing the court-martial. SERIOUS TROUBLE | Whether Dreyfus be convicted or acquitted, the judgment of the court will be loyally rendered and applied. Every one must bow to the verdict, whatever it may be."

EIGHT PEOPLE INJURED. Serious Wreck on the Pittsburg & Western Railway.

were injured, one perhaps fatally, in a wreck on the Pittsburg & Western Railroad, at Renfrew, seven miles below Butler and thirty-two miles north of Pittsburg, today. The injured are:

MISS GRACE PHILLIPS, daughter of ex-Congressman Thomas W. Phillips, of New Castle; severely bruised and cut about MISS MOLLIE KNAPP, of Washington, D. C.; spine injured and hurt internally; MISS-GRACE CARROLL, of Washington

D. C.; head and body bruised.
RICHARD DANA, JR., attorney of New
Castle; badly cut on forehead and nose and kneecap of right leg broken where thigh PORTER W. FLOWERY, of Butler; deep gash in right leg. EDWARD GUTHRIE, Butler, conductor of train; injured in hand and leg. FRANK KLEIN, Butler, brakeman; bad

gash in right temple. The wrecked train was one that runs be tween Butler and Callery Junction, where it connects with east and west-bound trains on the main line of the Pittsburg & Western. About half a mile below Renfrew the train came to a place where workmen had been lifting the seventy-pound rails and replacing them with 100-pound ones. The severe storm and rain at the time of the accident had driven the men from the work. It is supposed they had left some rails loosened when they had quit work and when the train came dashing around the curve at this point the rails spread and while the engine stayed on the track the tender and two passenger coaches which composed the train left the track and toppled over down a steep embankment.

Three People Injured.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 24 .- The Union Pacific west-bound passenger train No. 1 was ditched at 9:30 o'clock at Ogdensburg, a little station seven miles east of Junction City. Three persons are reported seriously and perhaps fatally injured. The train struck a split switch. Engine, tender, express car, mail car and day coach are ditched, the sleeper remaining on the track.

WONDERFUL MACHINE

PICTURES REPRODUCED BY TELE-GRAPH IN A FEW MOMENTS.

Photographs and Printed Matter Transmitted Long Distances-Result of Recent Experiments.

CLEVELAND, June 24 .- A series of iongdistance experiments and picture exhibitions have recently taken place over the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the last occurring within the past few days between Cleveland and St. Louis, city were present. Among the pictures re- Charles Beresford strongly opposed the for- cess. Many distinguished people were Admiral Schley, General Manager Melville | Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., that exsays: "With all reserve I send a report that | F. Stone, of the Associated Press, and J. C. Barclay, electrician of the Western division of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Telegraph electricians and others who were present at these tests are a unit in expressing their belief that the machines will do all that is claimed for them. It may be added that printed or written matter can be transmitted and reproduced much more rapidly than pictures, though only a few moments are consumed in transmitting a cabinet size picture.

In transmitting a picture it is first stereotyped on a flexible metal plate. The outlines of the picture are exposed, while the remainder of the surface of the plate are covered with a nonconductive paint. the machine, which is operated by an electhe tracer has its base upon a very finely threaded rod, and gradually moves to the left, until the entire picture has been covered by the tracer. Both sending and receiving machine are governed by a simple synchronizing arrangement, so that both machines are regulated in their speed automatically and must run exactly together. The tracer at the sending point controls the current on the wire and closes the circuit whenever it comes in contact with the exposed lines of the picture.

At the receiving end the apparatus is similar to that at the transmitting point; the projecting arm over the cylinder, however, is provided with a stylus controlled by an ordinary telegraph sounder. Around the cylinder is wrapped several sheets of paper with carbon copying sheets between them. The sounder bearing stylus closes down on the cylinder and copying paper, recording the most minute lines in the original picture as the tracer at the sending point passes over them.

In transmitting written or printed matter the process is the same as above noticed except that the copy is either written or copied on a flexible brass or metal plate, the circuit being broken whenever the tracer strikes the ink, which is nonconductive. In this case, the receiving instrument is reversed so that it records on the paper the pening instead of closing of the circuit. The synchronizing arrangement is most ous and is arranged so that, no matter how many receiving machines there may be cut in along the line, it is not necessary to have an operator or attendant to care for them. The operator at the transmitting point can easily correct or regulate It is claimed that by using an enlarged der, a half or even a full newspa

page, or matrice form, can be placed in transmitting machine, operated, say, in New Chicago and reproduced si the country within a very few

LITTLE CHANGE IN THE TRANSVAAL-BRITISH SITUATION.

Raitling of Swords in the Scabbards Keeping Up English Expectations of Coming Hostilities.

GEN. SIR REDVERS BULLER ANXIOUS FOR A CHANCE TO FIGHT.

Has Some Old Grudges Against the Boers to Settle, and May Be Given a Chance to Lead the Army.

RUDOLPH'S DEATH

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE SUICIDE OF AUSTRIA'S CROWN PRINCE,

BUTLER, Pa., June 24.-Eight people International Council of Women-Europe's Demand for Gold-Social Gayeties in London.

> [Copyright, 1899, by the Associated Press.] LONDON, June 24 .- The rattling of swords in the scabbards grows more pronounced though the War Office refuses all informa tion regarding the Transvaal situation an declines to either confirm or deny the re peated, circumstantial assertions of th closetings of the British military leaders or the dispatch of this or that regiment to Cape Town. The ministers, however, have been unable to successfully parry the multitude of questions raised in the House of Commons with the intention of getting some inkling of the government's intentions A reply of the parliamentary secretary for the War Office, General Wyndham, yesterday evening, is considered portentiously significant. He was questioned as to the truth of the report that the British garrison in South Africa was to be gradually increased to 40,000 men. Had the governmen wished to give a pacificatory answer with the view of allaying the anxiety here and at the Cape, the question offered an ample opportunity, but Mr. Wyndham replied in two words: "No. sir."

The truth is that whatever plans the gov ernment has decided on, the ministers regard it as impolitic to contradict reports, however extravagant, of its warlike inten tions, because of the reverberations. These reports cannot fail to produce at Pretoria an hasty denials or ratifications. At the same time daily, almost hourly, telegrams are arriving announcing energetic preparations i south Africa for all contingencies.

While it is not true that Gen. Sir Redvers Buller has already been appointed to com mand the expedition, there is no doubt h will make a big bid to command the expedition. He has been heard to remark in private conversation that he reserved himself for a "go" at the Boers to repay them some old grudges. In any case, the patience of everybody is rapidly becoming exhausted and the situation is daily getting more in tolerable. In fact, it has become so dangerously acute that it must be speedily ended or mended.

The big military expenditure of \$20,000.00 provided for in the military works loan bill introduced into the House of Commons June 21. has caused some alarm among tax payers, although it is admitted that a portion of the expenditure is absolutely neces-

sitated by the increase in the army. The contrast of the proceedings in th House of Commons and at The Hague peace conference has also been much commented on, while a great deal of dissatisfaction has been aroused by the intimation conveyed by the proposed fortifications of the harbors that Great Britain cannot rely on her navy when a number of well-known people of this to defend her coasts. Rear Admiral Lord day and subsequent days was a great sucpenditure ought to be voted to mobile in stead of fixed defenses, saying he thought that if Great Britain was unable to attack her enemies at sea the empire would not last

The debate raised the important question of colonial contribution to the imperial defense. It is pointed out in official quarters that the expenditure of the United Kingdom on imperial defense has been increasing of late years by leaps and bounds, a large part going into the pockets of colonial merchants in payment of supplies to the garrison and squadrons, yet their contributions are mi croscopic. In connection with the propose barracks, it is interesting to note that th war officials have been closely inspecting plate is then placed around a cylinder, and the Rowton house with the view of adopting the cubicle system instead of the presen tric motor, is started. The arm bearing barrack room where the troops liv throughout the twenty-four hours.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN. Countess of Aberdeen Discusses th Coming Meeting. [Copyright, 1899, by the Associated Press.]

LONDON, June 24.-The Countess

Aberdeen has been indefatigable in her ef forts to perfect the details of the International Council of Women. In an interview with a representative of the Associate Press to-day, she said: "The delegates are arriving in hundreds. The United States and Canadian continents make a splend show. Immense interest has been excited among our transatlantic friends in th greatest council of women the world has known. The delegates are widely distributed. Many of them occupy private residences, but most of them favor such clubs as the Pioneer, Sesame, Grosvenor, Crescent and Camelot, and they are all packed. My address at the meeting will be from a woman to women, broadly dealing at the scope of our work and the tremendously interesting questions women all over the world have to face. We have secured the pick of women's brains from Mexico to Winnipeg, all working for the success of the council. Two thousand tickets have already gone, tons of literature on every subject social and political, have been printed, and women will monopolize the ear of the world next week, for while London is opening its drawing, dining and reception rooms for us, we are here for practical work, to throw woman's influence a step further into the scale of nations. We expect much from the American delegates and the freshness of view, breadth of principle, candor and knowledge which breathes through the pores of the great Republic. We are cementing the great Anglo-Saxon nation, forging with the strong hands of principle the friendshi

and union which must tend to further the aims of the conference at The Hague, We hope to show the world what America has recognized to a greater degree than any other nation, that woman may rightly stand side by side, shoulder to shoulder, with the highest and noblest manhood."

cil, which will open June 26 and last until July 5, has been so great it was found necessary to change the place of meeting to the large convocation hall of Church House. Baroness Von Suttner, who has taken an active part in the work of the council, has just arrived here from The Hague. She said: "I am most hopeful of practical results from the peace conference. I have already won notable support in Austria, but it is to that country beyond the sea we look as the mighty propagandist of peace. I deplore, as REUNION A GREAT SUCCESS do so many Americans themselves, the necessity of appealing to arms last year. But we are not a peace-at-any-price people. We believe a righteous call to arms is still a necessity of the age, but it is impossible for me to believe there will be any future great resort to arms among civilized people. After the splendid awakening of the Czar and with the Anglo-Saxons in the van of the peace movement, nothing in that direc-

tion is impossible."

GOLD SCARCE ABROAD. European Banks All Trying to Strengthen Their Reserve.

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LONDON, June 24 .- The enxiety as to the question of inadequacy of the gold reserve of the Bank of England resulted in the Central Association of Bankers meeting yesterday referring the subject to a committee for an early report. The rise in the discount rate of the Reichsbank, the efforts of Germany to attract the gold, the expectation that money will be dear in the United States before the end of September, and the determination of the Bank of France to protect its gold reserve, have all accentuated the situation. The Statist says: "While money continues cheaper in the United States than expected, and banks are exceptionally streng, it is improbable that a stringency can be prevented in view of the active trade, enormous speculation and in creasing expenditure in the Philippines for the army and navy. In that case America will withdraw gold from Europe instead of

sending it hither, as now." The Statist says in conclusion that London will be most fortunate if a 4 per cent. bank rate tides over the autumn and suggests, in the event of the reserves being seriously threatened, that the London banks follow example of the Clearing House Association of New York in issuing certif-

LONDON'S SOCIAL SEASON. Return of the Queen-Features of the

Albert Hall Bazaar. [Copyright, 1899, by the Associated Press.] LONDON, June 24 .- The Queen arrived at Windsor Castle on Friday, after spending a month at Balmoral Castle, Scotland, where the weather enabled her to ejoy constant driving, to the benefit of her health Great preparations are being made at Aldershot camp for the review of troops by her Majesty on Monday. Most of

princes and princesses will be present. Royalties were much in evidence during the past week. The Queen and the Prince of Wales won a number of prizes for effect which it would be foolish to impair by horses and cattle at the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Maidstone, Kent, while almost daily members of the royal family have been engaged in advancing the cause of charity, opening bazaars and sales of needlework or giving garden fetes.

Tuesday the anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne in 1837, was a specially busy day. The Duke of Connaught reviewed the yeomen of the guard at Buckingham Palace. It was a brilliant society function, the royalties, Mr. Henry White. secretary of the United States embassy; Mr. J. R. Carter, second secretary of the United States embassy, and Mrs. Carter; Col. Samuel S. Sumner, the United States military attache, and Mrs. Sumner, and Lieutenant Colwell, the United States naval attache, and Mrs. Colwell being among those pres-

The Duchess of Albany's garden party. held in behalf of charity, was the rendezvous of most of the fashionable people, including the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Mariborough, Lord and Lady Mount-Stephen Lady William Beresford, Lord and Lady Strathcona and Mount-Royal, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Carnegie.

Princess Christian's sale of work from the Royal School of Art Needlework Mon-Americans, Lady Deerhurst and Mesdames Bonynge and Bradley-Martin.

The Albert Hall Bazaar, however, in aid of the fund of the Charing Cross Hospital, was the crowning charitable function of the season. The admirable untiring work of Mesdames Paget and Ronalds in connection therewith promises to lead to incessant demands for their services at all events of a similar characted. It was an immense success beyond the most roseate dreams. The receipts were over \$60,000. The flower stall where the Duchess of Marlborough and Mrs. Paget were active took in \$2,000, and the American stall of Mesdames Mackey, Ronalds. Bradley-Martin and Lady Randolph Churchill netted \$1,500. Mrs. Brown Potter says a thousand drinks were sold and the tips to the ladies dispensing them aggregated \$600. The greatest success of the hazaar was the American bar, at which Ladies Hesketh and Aglesey and Mrs. Frank Mackey, all Americans, assisted Mrs. Brown Potter. But the chief attraction of the array was array of smart young men in the white bar dress customary in America, but quite a novelty here. They included the Duke of Manchester, Lord Yarmouth, Lord Vivian, Lord Edward Somers, Lord Henry Somerset and Mr. Ralph Pulitzer. They were all in much demand by fashionable customers and received large tips, a lady presenting the Duke of Manchester with a ten-pound note in payment for a cocktail, telling him "To keep the change."

The season, on the whole, is proving mos successful and the shopkeepers and dressmakers are jubilant. Money seems in every way more plentiful. The lavish entertain ments of past seasons have been surpassed this season and the sums paid to singers and planists for private entertainments are fab-

HE FOLLOWED HIS LOVE. New Reason of the Death of Prince

Rudolph and Baroness Vetsera.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Associated Press.] LONDON, June 24.-Every new version the tragic death of the Crown Prince of Austria is published, and they always attract attention. The West End now asserts it has obtained the "true story" of the tragedy of Prince Rudolph's death, "gathered from an undeniable source." This version in the Nation itself if we are to stand of the affair says: "As is well known, the level to the needs of our mighty destiny, Crown Prince deeply loved the Baroness Marc Vetsera. He wrote a letter to the Pope praying for a dispensation and intercession with the Emperor to allow him to relinquish his throne to the next heir and enter into private life. The Pope sent the | man, a good citizens, a good American. In letter to Emperor Francis Joseph, and an agonizing interview between the father and

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The pressure for admission to the coun- TEDDY ROOSEVELT AMONG HIS MEN AT LAS VEGAS, N. M.

> Stepped from the Railway Platform Dressed in His Fighting Uniform and Received an Ovation.

AN ABUNDANCE OF HEARTY GREET-INGS AND ENTHUSIASM.

The Colonel Elected Honorary President of the Association and A. O.

Brodie Active President.

SPEECHES AND HANDSHAKES

CHARACTERISTIC ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR TO HIS COMRADES.

Love Feast at Which Troopers and Officers Fraternized-Next Meeting to Be Held at Oklahoma City.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., June 24.-Governor Roosevelt arrived here at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon and was greeted as he stepped off the platform of the rear car with tremendous cheering from 5,000 people massed around the depot. The noted New Yorker was clad in his Rough Rider uniform and was easily recognized by the crowd. He was almost lifted bodily from his feet by the press of persons anxious to grasp his hand, and as he and his party made their way slowly to the Castaneda Hotel the crowd surged after him. He looked in excellent health and seemed to appreciate the hearty enthusiasm of the people who greeted him. As he walked down the depot sidewalk a line of Rough Rider veterans saluted and

joined in the general ovation. When Colonel Roosevelt came opposite the line of Rough Riders he commenced shaking hands with the troopers and gave them a most cordial greeting: He remarked: "I am mighty glad to see you, boys, and to be able to be with you. ! would not have missed this for anything. If the reunion had been held in Alaska I

would have gone there to see you." The Rough Riders cheered him continu ously and were apparently pleased to greet him. The party of Rough Riders and citizens of New Mexico met Roosevelt and party at Wagon Mound at 11:40 o'clock. There were no speeches made as had been anticipated. On the way down Colone Roosevelt said: "Captain Luna was the first

man I spotted." As he met his old comrades in arms he ejaculated heartily: "I'm glad to see you." "It does me good to shake your paw." "How are you," and similar expressions evincing

his hearty sympathy. At Raton, the gate city of New Mexico, the people turned out en masse. Colone Roosevelt was presented with a floral offering consisting of an archway with a gate swinging open. The design was made up of roses and carnations, with a background of smilax. Colonel Roosevelt made a short address, recounting the deeds of New Mexico's Rough Riders and complimenting the citizens of the territory upon the reputation the Rough Riders had conferred

At Springer the citizens presented the colonel with a floral wreath. At Wagon Mound there was an ovation and the school children sang "My country 'tis of thee." The business meeting of the Rough Rider Regimental Association was held in Duncan Opera House here, and owing to the absence of Secretary Carter, of Prescott, Lieut. William E. Dame, of Santa Fe, was chosen secretary pro tem. The address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Las Vegas was made by A. A. Jones, a prominent attorney of this place. He said in conclusion: "We are more than grateful to have asser here from the various States and Territories the happy throng who join us in tendering to you our hospitality, love and affec-

Col. Roosevelt's Address. Colonel Roosevelt responded as follows

his remarks at times being enthusiastical "Just at this time I would not have left New York State for any purpose save to at-tend the reunion of my old regiment, and for that purpose I would have gone to Alaska, or anywhere else, for the bond that unites us to one another is as close as an bond of human friendship can be. It was ou good fortune to be among those accepted when the country called to arms a year ag last spring, and when ten men vo for every one that could be chosen. I this ment did its duty in every way and that is record is a subject for honorable pride, no only to the members themselves, but to the ountry at large. I am proud of you be you never complained and never flir When you went to war you knew you wou not have an easy time; you expected to en-counter hardships, and you took them without a murmur. You were all readiness to learn and to show that prompt which makes it possible to turn the Ameri can volunteer so soon into a first-class type of fighting man. Of those of our nu who landed for the brief campaign in the tropical midsummer against Santiago one ourth were killed or wounded and threefourths of the remainder were, at one time or another, stricken down by fever. Many dled. But there is not one among yo poor in spirit that he does not count fever wounds and death itself as nothing com pared with the honor of having to serve with the regiment under the flag

of the United States in one of the righteous wars which this century "This was a typical American regimen The majority of its members came from the Southwest, but not all. We had in ou ranks Easterners, Westerners, Northerner Southerners, Catholics, Protestants, Jews were born on the banks of the James, th Hudson, or at Plymouth Rock nearly thre centuries ago; and all were Americans heart and soul, in spirit and purpose Americans, and nothing else. We knew to distinction of creed, birthplace or residence. All we cared for was that a man should of his duty, should show himself alert, patien and enduring, good in camp and on the march, and valiant in battle.

HOMELY VIRTUES NEEDED. "My comrades, the regiment was but I microcosm of our great country and the principles which enabled us to make so much out of it are those upon which we must act In administering this great country we must know no North, South, East or West: we must pay no heed to a man's creed; we must be indifferent as to whether he is rich or poor; provided only he is indeed a good our political and social life alike, in order to permanently succeed, we must base our duct on the Decalogue and the Golden I We must put in practice those homely